# SHERIDAN DEAD.

The General of the United States Army Breathes His Last.

Death Bed Scenes and Sketch of His Great Career.



GENERAL P. H. SHERIDAN.

General Phillip H. Sheridan died very suddenly at his cottage in Nonquitt, Mass., at 10:20 o'clock Sunday evening of failure of the heart's action. The end came without warning, and was unexpected by his physicians, and is a cruel blow to his family.

Previous to the sudden appearance of heart failure at about 9:30 there had been no premonitions of any unfavorable change in his

His voice was strong, he took a full supply of nourishment, slept occasionally, as usual, and the doctors and his family were in hopeful spirits. At 7 o'clock P. M. Mrs. Sheridan and the doctors went to the hotel for supper, and soon after their return the usual preparations for the night At about 9:20 Colonel Sheridan were made, said good-night to his brother, and went to the hotel, there having been, through the day, no sign whatever of any change in his

At 9:30 o'clock symptoms of heart failure appeared, and Drs. O'Reilly and Matthews, who were with him at the time, immediately applied the remedies which proved suc-cessful in all similar previous attacks, but without avail.

At 10 o'clock a messenger came, bare-headed and breathless to the hotel, and de-manded the immediate presence of Colonel Sheridan at the cottage. Five minutes after another messenger summoned the Colonel's wife.
Mrs. Sheridan received with composure the

for table as possible the last hours of her hus-band's life. Mrs. Sheridan had summoned the four children, and they were brought into the sick room. Colonel Mike was into the sick room. Colonel Mike was present, as were also the physicians.

The General was conscious up to within a few hours of his death. He had, however,

lost the power of speech, and indicated by signs his desires. Mrs. Sheridan sat at the bedside. Next to her was Colonel Mike, and ranged around the bedside were the four The Sisters Maban and Justinian, and the

faithful body servant Klein, were also at his bedside throughout his dying hour.
The General gasped as if trying to cough. He was unsuccessful, and seemed to be awfully distressed at some internal attack which he could neither relieve nor indicate to the physicians that they might apply remedies. He gradually sank into a stupor and remained unconscious to the and. Mrs. Sheridan held his hand and Dr. O'Relly noted the fluttering pulsation of the heart. They became weaker and weaker until 10:20 when the heart

ceased to beat forever, and the life of the gallant General of the Army was ended in General Sheridan's illness began about the middle of May. On May 25, however, it was acknowledged that he was in danger. A severe relapse on May 31 again prostrated General Sheridan. A slight rally on June 11 encouraged his physicians to hope once more for his recovery.

On June 20 it was decided to place him on the United States steamer Swatara to be shere to his criteria at Negovitt.

the United States steamer Swatara to be taken to his cottage at Nonquitt.
General Sheridan arrived at his Massachusetts cottage on board the United States steamer Swatara on Sunday afternoon, July 8. The journey from Washington had been made by easy stages, and Drs. Robert M. O'Reilly and Heury C. Yarrow declared that their patient had improved since leaving Washington.

At the end of a fortnight the distinguished At the end of a fortnight the distinguished

patient had apparently reached a stage very near to convalescence.

near to convalescence.

A few days ago it became evident that the General was really retrograding instead of progressing. The reaction which had been occasioned by the change of climate, had been exhausted, and symptoms of rapid decline were noticed. Dr. O'Reilly was hastily summoned, and on his arrival acknowledged that the case was hopeless.

The following official bulletin was issued at midnight:

"General Sheridan died at 10:20 this even-"General Sheridan died at 10:20 this even-ing. The immediate cause of death was heart failure. The remote cause was dis-ease of the mitral and aortic valves, the existence of which was known to his phy-sicians, to himself, and to his family in November of last year. The complications which have occurred have been nervous exhaustion, pulmonary infarctions, pneumonia, pulmonary cedema, anasarca, and hemor-rhages. The last day of his life he was somewhat restless, but not more so than he has been several times since his arrival at Nonquitt. At about 9:30 symptoms of heart failure suddenly appeared. The remedies which had hitherto been successful were vigorously applied, but proved ineffectual, and he sant rapidly, dying painlessly at the hour named.

ROBERT M. O'REILLY,
Surgeon United States Army.
WASHINGTON MATTHEWS,
Assistant-Surgeon United States Army.

Sketch of His Life. General Phillip Henry Sheridan was born in Somerset, Ohio, on March 6, 1831, in a house that is still standing near Columbus

nouse that is still standing hear Columbis street in that town. His parents were Irish, and had come to America three years before his birth. He began to earn a living for himself in 1844 as a clerk in a dry goods He got on well till he read that there was a

He got on well till he read that there was a vacancy at West Point from the Somerset district. So he sat down, without asking anybody's advice, and wrote General Ritchie, the Congressman, a plain, homely application. The General knew the Sheridans well, and so Phil went to West Point in 1848. It took him five years to graduate, because he was dropped a year for thrashing an upper classmate.

He received his commission as brevet sec-

mate.

He received his commission as brevet second lieutenant July 1, 1853, and soon afterward was sent to Texas. In 1855 he began his active life as a soldier, having been ordered to the Pacific coast to take part in the campaign against the Yakima Indians in Washington Territory.

At the battle of the Cascades, March 26, 1856, he gave his first evidence of that military genius which afterward made his name

tary genius which afterward made his name conspicuous among the leading captains of the world's history. The Indians had attacked the block-house at the Cascades of the Columbia, and the force within, although outnumbered and hard pressed, held out. Sheridan led the advance of the force and second the beleggized gartison.

Sheridan led the advance of the force and rescued the beleagured garrison.

In the meantime he had been promoted to the rank of Captain, receiving his commission at Yarn Hill in Oregon. In the fall of 1861, as Captain of the Thirteenth Infantry, he was ordered from the Northwest to the Southwest, and then was assigned to the position of Chief Quartermaster of the Army of Southwest Missouri. In the Pea Ridge of Southwest Missouri. In the Pea Ridge campaign he had charge of the transporta-tion and supplies, and took no active part in

Then Sheridan went away to the Corinth Then Sheridan went away to the Corinth campaign as quartermaster to General Halleck. Finally the Governor of Michigan gave him his first fair chance to develop his fighting qualities by making him a Colonel of the Second cavalry of that State.

Sheridan's earliest exploits as Colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry occurred three

days after he took command of his regiment, when he was off on Elliott's raid to Boonville, Miss., and one month and five days after he took command of the Secon't Michigan he won his stars in the brilliant engagement known as the second battle of Boonville.

For this Sheridan was made a brigadier of volunteers, his commission to date from that day. In command of the Eleventh Division of the army of the Ohio he led the advance into Kentucky, and at the battle of Perryville, one of the most desperate, for the numbers engaged, of the war, he held the key to the position and acquired additional laurels.

Afterward assigned to the army of the Cumberland, he took an active part in the battle of Murfreesboro, after which he was made Major General of volunteers. In the operations about "hatanooga, and the battle of Missi nary Ridge—"ovember 23-25, 1863—his saga ity, boldness und sound judgment were consp. uously sho ...

Two or three months later General Grant was made General in Chief of the armies, and Sheridan took command of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, and from May, 1864, to the following August led some of the boldest maneuvers of the war.

His first work on the Potomac was on the flank during the battles of the Wilderness, and on the 8th of May he was off on his raid around Richmond, in which he actually carried the outer works. It was during this raid he fought the battle of Yellow Tavern, which resulted in the death of General J. E. B. Stuart.

In October Sheridan was summoned to

Stuart.

In October Sheridan was summoned to Washington. Early saw the advantage and drove back the national forces. But Sheridan had left Washington and slept in Winchester, twenty miles from his command. Artillery firing was reported early the next morning, and at a callete. Sheridan rade out of Winchester. and at 9 o'clock Sheridan rode out of Winchester. The sound of heavy battle was unmistakable, and half a mile from the town the fugitives came in sight. He at once halted the trains, stretched a brigade of his troops at Winchester across the country to stop the stragglers and with an accord of his troops at Winchester across the country to stop the stragglers, and with an escort of twenty men pushed to the front. The effect of his presence was electrical. He rode, swinging his hat and shouting as he passed: "Face the other way, boys! face the other way!" and hundreds of the men turned at once and followed. ce and followed.

once and followed.

He gave some hurried directions, and returned to collect the fugitives. He was in in Major General's uniform, mounted on a magnificent horse, man and beast covered with dust and foam; and as he rose in his stirrups, waving his hat and his sword by turns, he cried again and again: "We are going back. Face the other way, boys; face the other way!" The scattered soldiers took up the cry: "Face the other way!" They followed him to the front falling into ranks face the other way!" The scattered soldiers took up the cry: "Face the other way!" They followed him to the front, falling into ranks as they went, and many who had fled panic-stricken in the morning had covered themselves with glory before night. Sheridan led a brigade in person, and the enemy everywhere gave way in terror before the sweep of the cavalry. All that had been lost to the Union forces was retaken.

This battle ended the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. Sheridan was made a Major-General in the regular army.

General Grant sent Seridan to the Rio Grande as soon as the war was over. He

Grande as soon as the war was over. He was appointed to the command of the Department of the Gulf in 1866, and of the Fifth Military district, including Louisiana and Texas, in 1867. Then he was assigned to the Department of the Missouri, and in 1869 was made Lieutenant General, in command of the Division of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago. His management of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago. with headquarters at Chicago. His management of the Indians was singularly successful, and his course after the Chicago fire gained the applause of the country. During the Franco-Prussian war he visited Europe, and was present as a spectator at several famous engagements. On November 1, 1883, by direction of President Arthur, he assumed command of the Army of the United States in place of General of the United States in place of General Sherman, who was relieved by request. Washington and Grant are the only other lieutenant generals in the national history. In May Congress vested him with the additional title of General of the American army. While stationed at Chicago a few years ago he married Miss Irene Rucker, daughter of Brevet-Major D. H. Rucker, and his home life thereafter was a happy one. He leaves a widow and four children, "Little Phil" Sheridan, a lad of seven. and three girls—Irene, who is twelve, and Mary and Louise, the latter being twin sisters, and a year younger

#### A Nation Mourns.

The body of General Sheridan on the day after his death, lay in the main parlor, which he occupied since his arrival at Nonquitt. A sheet covered it, and its appearance showed how well the embalmer had done his work. The body was encased in loose, light underwear, and presented a most natural appearance.

The process of embalming has been con-cluded, the utmost care having been taken. The body lay in the front parlor. It pre-sented a natural appearance, only the lower limbs being at all emaciated. The chest and body showed but little effects of disease. All the distinctive features of the face were clear-ly preserved. The familiar iron gray mus-tache and goatee were shaved off, and the clean shaven face presented a calm appear-

when the doctors declared him dead, Mrs. When the doctors declared him dead, Mrs. Sheridan could not believe it. She took him by the shoulder, and implored him to recognize her, but in vain, and as the cruel truth forced itself upon her, the devoted wife, overwrought by the culmination of her sorsows, fell to the floor. Up stairs the children slept, ignorant of their father's death. They had bade him "Good-night" for the last time. When they awoke Mrs. Sheridan told them of their loss, and the scene became pitiful. The father always petted his children. Little Phil can hardly comprehend what has happened. Mrs. Sheridan has borne herself nobly through all the sickness, and now she nobly through all the sickness, and now she bears herself as a brave man's wife should. The following executive order was issued by the President as soon as he received the

EXECUTIVE MANSION. EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1888.
"As a mark of respect to the memory of
General Sheridan, the President directs that
the national flag be displayed at half mast
on all the buildings of the executive departments in the city of Washington until after
his funeral shall have taken place. By direction of the Prasident

rection of the President.
"DANIEL S. LAMONT, Private Secretary." The President sent the following despatch

The President School Mrs. Sheridan:
EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1889.

"To Mrs. Sheridan:
"While the nation mourns its loss and shares your sorrow, let me express to you my per-sonal grief and most sincere condolence. "GROVER CLEVELAND."

The President also issued an order commanding Major General Schofield to report at Washington and take command of the army. This was subsequently revoked and Major General Schofield was ordered to Nonquitt to take charge of the funeral arrange-ments and consult Mrs. Sheridan's wishes in

It is the request of Mrs. Sheridan that no one excepting members of the family be permitted to view the remains. All Government mitted to view the remains. All Government buildings display the national colors draped in mourning. The flags on the Custom Houses and City Halls in the principal cities of the country were placed at half mast.

The family decided that the body of General Sheridan should be interred at the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va. The cemetery occupies the estate of General Robert E. Lee of the Confederacy, and is situated on a commanding hill across the Potomac. The remains of over 13,0.0 soldiers, both Union and Confederate, are buried there.

there.
General Sheridan had always expressed a strong dislike for displays in funerals, and it was decided that the services should be of as was decided that the services should be of as simple a character as possible; that requiem high mass be celebrated at the church, after which there should be a military funeral under command of Major General Schofield. The body was in charge of a detachment of the Third Artillery, stationed at the Arsenal barracks, from the time of its arrival until the final interment.
General Schofield took charge of the ar-

It was decided to convey the remains of General Sheridan in a special car from New Bedford to Washington.
When both Houses of Congress assembled,

Secretary Pruden was announced bearing a Secretary Pruden was announced bearing a message from the President. It was at once received and read in both Senate and House, It was the official announcement to Congress of the death of General Sheridan and was as

follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, August 6, 1888.

"It becomes my painful duty to announce to the Congress and to the people of the United States the death of Philip H. Sheridan, General of the army, which occurred at a lete hour last right at his summer home in the State of Massachusetts.

"The death of this valiant soldier and patriotic son of the Republic, though his long illness has been regarded with anxiety, has nevertheless thecked the country and caused universal grief.

"He had established for himself a strong hold in the hearts of his fellow countrymen, who soon caught the true meaning and pur-pose of his soldierly devotion and heroic

"His intrepid courage, his steadfast patriot-

ism and the generosity of his nature inspired with peculiar warmth the admiration of the "Above his grave affection for the man and pride in his achievements will struggle for mastery, and too much honor cannot be accorded to one who was so richly endowed that the subject when he death as with all the qualities which make his death a national loss. GROVER CLEVELAND."

national loss. GROVER CLEVELAND."

The Senate then adopted appropriate resolutions of respect and condolence.

Senator Palmer introduced a bill granting a pension of \$5000 a year to Mrs. Sheridan. The bill was referred to the Committee of Respicers.

tee on Pensions.

The Senate appointed a committee consisting of Senators Hawley, Manderson, Cullom, Stewart, Hampton, Gibson and Gray to attend the obsequies of General

In the House the chaplain made a touching allusion to General Sheridan's death. The clerk read the communication of the Presiafter which the resolutions drawn up dent, after which the resolutions drawn up by the Military Committee and presented by General Hooker, of Mississippi, were adopted. The following pallbearers were selected: Speaker Carlisle, General Wesley Merritt, Mr. G. W. Childs, Mr. Joseph Fullerton, Mr. Frank Thompson, of the Pennsylvania road; Secretary Whitney, General McFeeley, Mar-shall Field, of Chicago; Senator Joseph R. Hawley and General William Tecumseh

Sherman.

Invitations to attend the funeral were sent to Colonel Fred Grant, Colonel J. S. Crosby, General J. W. Forsyth, Colonel G. W. Davis and Colonel George W. Forsyth.

The corpse was laid in the coffin with the insignia of his rank, a full dress uniform and a sword on the lid.

### THE LABOR WORLD.

OREGON saw mill men get \$4 a day. DAKOTA farm hands are paid \$2 a day. EIGHT thousand laborers are on strike at

CAMPAIGN literature is now in demand and the printer is happy. On the California railroads they are using steel rails from England.

THE K. of L. co-operative watch-case mill at Brooklyn employs 100 hands. An East Saginaw (Mich.) firm has an order from Liverpool for 10,000 doors. ABOUT 370,000 persons are employed or Great Britain's 19,332 miles of railroad.

AT Toledo, Ohio, women Knights of Labor have started a co-operative knitting-mill. PITTSBURG expects to carry off the palm for the biggest demonstration on Labor Day LARGE numbers of English miners have eft for the gold mines at the African Trans

SERVANTS get \$2 and \$3 a month in western North Carolina and parts of South Car-olina. THERE are now over 150 local unions in

A BENEVOLENT and protective association s being talked of for street railway men of ACCORDING to Bradstreet's the number of strikes in the United States from June 1 to

GERMAN manufacturers instead of riveting the joints of boilers weld them at a slightly

THE glass bottle blowers have arranged a satisfactory wage scale, and work will be resumed September 1.

THE Grand Lodge of the Piznomaker's Union has decided that each local union Flust have an American flag.

AT London a machine which takes the place of the glassblower has been patented. It does twice as much work as the man.

A RECENT conference of tanners of New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts formed an Inter-State Federation for mutual protec-

In many places in Georgia, Florida, Ala-bama, Tennessee and North Carolina farm hands are paid from thirty-five to fifty cents EIGHTEEN special agents of the National Bureau of Labor are now engaged collecting statistics regarding employment on railroads in the Eastern States.

THERE are fifty co-operative stores in New England under the management of the Sovereigns of Industry. The yearly sales amount to \$5,500,000.

YORK, Penn., is said to have the greatest rag carpet works in the United States. Six hundred women and girls make carpet rags, and there are 100 weavers and spoolers.

THE first strike of workingmen in this country can be attributed to the journey men bakers. The strike occurred in 1741 and was against a reduction in wages.

T. DAW, a Japanese civil engineer, has been up at the Connellsvile (Penn.) coke ovens getting points about the manufacture for copying in Japan, where ovens will be established.

ALL the shipyards along the Delaware river are crowded with orders. Several yards have been obliged to double their working capacity. Roach's yard has five large ships, capacity. Roach's yar one to cost \$1,500,000. Comparatively speaking there are now very few shoe-makers in this country who

very few snoe-makers in this country who can make an entire shoe. A recent census of trades unions shows that it takes, on an average, about sixty men to manufacture a complete boot from the raw materials. It is a fact, though a rather stranze one

that three-fourths of the bakers who are em-ployed in the United States are men of German birth. Comparatively few women ar engaged in the occupation, although some es tablishments employ women for fancy work

The Eighth Cavalry Regiment is on its way from Concho, Texas, to Dakota, making the longest march a regiment has made since the war, the distance being 1500 miles. They make from sixteen to thirty-six miles a day, and expect to reach Dakota September 1.

PAO, a relative of the Chinese General of the same name, has just been decapitated for trading in forged decorations. The engraver who did the work received 100 lashes and was banished for three years.

On her last voyage from Sandy Hook to Queenstown, the Etruria beat the record for the easterly transatlantic passage, making it in six days, four hours and fifty minutes.

### THE MARKETS.

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ı	82 NEW YORK.						
ļ	Beef. City Dressed		6	@		934	í
١	Calves, common to prime		5	@		6	
١	Sheep		41	60		5	
1	Lambs		5	@		6%	í
	Hogs-Live	6	40	1	6		
	Dressed		83	(@		914	4
1	Flour-City Mill Extra	4	65	0	4	85	١
	Patents	5	-00	@	5	10	
	Wheat-No. 2 Red		951	100		93	
	Rve-State		56	@		58	
	Barley-State		82	0		85	
1	Corn-Ungraded Mixed		57	0		573	í
	Oats-No. 1 White		_	@		44	۰
	Mixed Westeru		85	a		39	
ŝ	Hay-Choice Timothy		95	a	1	00	
9	Btraw-Long Rye		80	a		85	
	Lard-City Steam		-	@	8	70	
	Butter-State Creamery		20	a	n	21	
Š	Dairy		14	@		1434	ć
	West, Im. Creamery		13	a		16	'
١	Factory		12	a		15	
	Cheese-State Factory		8	@		91/	4
	Skims		3	@		7	•
	Western		7	@		834	,
	Eggs-State and Penn		18	a		181	
	BUFFALO.			•		/1	•
	Steers-Western	4	00	@	4	75	
	Sheep-Me inun to Good		20	a		50	
•	Lambs-Fair to oo		50			00	
	Hogs-Good to Choice Yorks		90	à		05	
Ì	Flour-Family	4	85	a		25	
ì	Wheat-No. 2 Red	•	90%		۰	92	
	Corn-No. 2. Yellow		511	100		51	
	Dats-No. 2, Mixed		0.7	0		31	
	Barley-State		88	@		91	
	BOSTON.		~	69		02	
	Beef-Good to choice		9	0		01	,
	Hogs-Live			@		6	į
	Northern Dressed		67	0		_	
1	Flour-Spring Wheat not's	4	CON		5	25	
	Flour—Spring Wheat pat's Corn—Steamer Yellow	-	60	90	J		,
	Dats—No. 2 White		411			601	ļ
ı	Dra Ctata		60			411	
	Rye-State		00	@		6534	ĺ

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SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings. 145TH DAY.—Speeches were made by fessrs, Edmunds and Gorman on Mr. Cullom's resolution instructing the Interstate Commerce Committee to investigate the re-lations between Canadian and United States

lations between Canadian and United States railroad lines. The resolution was adopted without dissension....Following this debate, Mr. Teller addressed the Senate in opposition to the ratification of the Fisheries treaty... 146Th DAX.—Mr. Vance spoke in favor of ratifying the Fisheries Treaty....Mr. Jones offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the alleged combination or pool of the producers of cotton bagging.... A bill was presented urging that the President be requested to open negotiations with the Government of Her Britanthat the President be requested to open negotiations with the Government of Her Britannic Majesty (in which the Dominion of Canada and the several political sub-divisions thereof shall be represented) with a view to the settlement of all differences between Her Majesty's Government and the United States... A message was received from the President announcing the death of General Sheridan. The reading of the message was listened to with respectful attention, and upon the motion of Senator Edmunds the Senate adopted the following resolutions: adopted the following resolutions:
Resolved, That the Senate has learned
with profound regret of the death of Philip
H. Sheridan, late General of the Army of

With protound regret of the death of Thinly
H. Sheridan, late General of the Army of
the United States.

Resolved, That the Senate hereby expresses its grateful sense of his great and
patriotic service in the cause of his country,
its deep sensibility of the loss which the Nation has sustained in his death, and its sympathy with his family in their bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions
be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

147TH DAY.—The House bill placing General William F. ("Baldy") Smith on the retired list as Colonel of the army, with an
amendment changing the grade of Colonel
to that of Major of Engineers, the rank
which he held when he left the army, was
passed....Mr. Sherman then took the floor
and occupied it during the entire day's session while delivering an address against the
ratification of the Fishery Treaty.

148TH DAY.—The concurrent resolution to

ratification of the Fishery Treaty.

148TH DAY.—The concurrent resolution to print 100,000 extra copies of the tariff law of 1883 and the Mills bill as recently passed by the House, with a comparative statement to be prepared by the Committee of Ways and Means was adopted...Mr. Stewart moved that the regular business (bills on the calendar) be laid aside and the Chinese Prohibition bill be taken up. Agreed to—Yeas, 40; nays, 3. The bill was then passed without a division...The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Fisheries Treaty in open executive session, and was addressed by Mr. Evarts in opposition to its ratification. Evarts in opposition to its ratification.

House Proceedings.

179TH DAY.—Debate on the French spoliation claims began in the House when the fourth section of the General Deficiency bill was reached. It appropriates \$741,606.63 to pay claims which have been favorably reported by the Court of Claims under the act of January 20, 1885. No action was taken ... An amendment to the General Deficiency bill to pay the claims of army volunteers was ruled out of order... The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Governor Green, of New Jersey, presenting to Congress, in the name of the State of New Jersey, statutes of Richard Stockton and Philip Kearney, to be placed in Statuary Hall in the Capitol. On motion of Mr. Phelps, of New Jersey, a resolution was adopted assigning August 21 for the consideration of a concurrent resolution accepting the statues and returning thanks to New House Proceedings. the statues and returning thanks to New

Jersey therefor.

180TH DAY.—A joint resolution was referred authorizing the Postmaster-General to appoint a commission of three persons to investigate the subject of the rapid transit of mails in the city of New York and the adja-cent postal districts...A bill was introduced to establish an interstate minimum rate of vages in the United States. The rates of wages are to be placed as follows: Every male citizen or alien over twenty-on who may be employed as a laborer in any capacity, shall be entitled to and shall be paid not less than \$1.50 per day of ten hours; every woman of over eighteen shall be paid not less than \$1, and every minor over fourteen and under every minor over fourteen and under eighteen shall be paid not less than seventy-five cents per day. The Inter-State Commerce Commission is to assume charge of the operations of the act, and \$1,000,000 is appropriated to carry it into effect... A message was received from President Cleveland announcing the death of General Sheridan. On motion of General Hooker the House adjourned out of respect. A committee of seven was appointed to confer with the family in regard to the funeral, and to take such other actior. o the funeral, and to take such other action as may seem appropriate or necessary under the circumstances.

181ST DAY.—The resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to make an investiga-tion of the cotton-bagging pool was adopted ...The Speaker then appointed the following .... The Speaker then appointed the following members of the Military Committee as the members of the Military Committee as the House Conferees on the Army Appropriation bill: Messrs, Townsend, Maish and Laird...The Senate bill making an appropriation to enable the Government to be represented at the Ohio Centennial Exposition in Columbus in September and October was discussed, but the bill was lost at last for lack of a quorum, only 150 members being pres-

182D DAY.—The bill to abolish trusts was debated....The French Spoliation Claims section of the Deficiency bill was considered but no action was taken....The bill granting permission to the Park Commissioners of New York to beautify Governor's Island was

### PROMINENT PEOPLE

MRS. LANGTRY is worth \$500,000. JAMES PAYN, the novelist, has eleven

THE German Emperor's favorite flower is the blue lobelia. WILLIAM II. has followed his father in becoming a Freemason.

MRS. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT pays her physician \$10,000 a year. physician \$10,000 a year.

Edison says he tries nothing that doesn't promise dollars and cents.

The Queen of Denmark has been made

deaf by a bug crawling into her ear at night. EMIN BEY, the African explorer, is familiarly known in Germany as Edward Schnit-

QUEEN VICTORIA is troubled with insomnia and at her age there is no remedy for the affliction.

Listor, the Russian novelist, is to be proceeded against by the Russian authorities for insanity.

THE new German Field Marshal, Princ George of Saxony, is heir-presumptive to the Saxon crown. Ex-Senator Davis, the wealthy West Virginian, was once a brakeman on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. QUEEN MARGHERITA, of Italy, is as viva-

cious as any high-born lady untrammeled by cares of the State should be. GOVERNOR BOB TAYLOR of Tennessee goes to barbecues, plays the fiddle, dances with the girls and runs foot races.

GENERAL HARRISON'S wealth, it is said, does not exceed \$50,000, the income from which is not more than \$1500. MRS. DELJA TUDOR STEWART PARNELL, the mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, is

about to mount the lecture platform.

MRS. LANGTRY'S two children have come to this country with their grandmother, and will remain here permanently, it is said. Since the death of the late Marshal Le-bourf, of France, only two marshals of that country survive, MacMahon and Canrobert. EX-SECRETARY OF THE NAVY ROBESON has hung out his shingle as a lawyer, and is preparing to take a fresh start in life at sixty.

SENATOR CHACE, of Rhode Island, has never had his picture taken, although photo-graphers have often tried to entrap him into a sitting. NELLIE GRANT'S husband, who has been significantly entitled a "duffer" and a "chump," has become rich through the death

of his brother. AUSTIN CORBIN, President of the Reading Railroad, and one of the brightest of the younger generation of rich men, was a lawyer and small banker in Davenport, lowa, efore he came East in 1865. GENERAL C. B. FISK, the Prohibition can-

deneral C. B. Fisk, the Prohibition candidate for the Presidency, is an epicure in seafood dishes, and nothing tickles his palate so much as a delicately prepared fish dinner. From having made his fortune in the fish and oyster trade he is sometimes known as "Clam-Bake" Fisk. THERE are at least half a dozen literary women of the present day whose good looks refute the ancient slander that a woman to be literary must be homely. Mrs. Burnett, Maud Howe, Amelia Rives Chandler, Dudu Fietcher, Blanche Willis Howard and Mms. Lanza are all handsome women.

# IN A DEATH TRAP.

A Fatal Fire in a New York Tenement House.

Hemmed in by Flames Seventeen Meet a Horrible Death.

The most lamentable scene that New York has beheld in years was that which was enacted Friday afternoon in the Bowery. In broad daylight, in full view. of fully 1000 people, almost within reach of 100 firemen, whose hearts ached that they could sot help them, a score of human beings ran frantically to and fro in a burning death irap screaming for aid, which it was impos-tible to give. They fought with one another for the last vantage ground, struggling on in a vain hope and only finding that their ef-forts but added to the sufferings which must Inevitably end in death. Those who perished tarly suffered least.

It was the rear tenement at 197 Bowery,

It was the rear tenement at 197 Bowery, adjoining the People's Theatre on the south. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon sixty people who lived there or worked there at tailoring were busy in the crowded rooms of the sixtory building. At 4:30 only the dead were left.

Mrs. Emma Stephenson, the janitress of the building, had lighted a fire with which to prepare the evening meal for herself and husband. She made the fire in a kerosene store and went for a moment into the cellar.

nusband. She made the first it a kerosele stove and went for a moment into the cellar. While there she heard an explosion. She hastened up stairs to find her rooms one sheet of flame. The old rickety building, filled as it was with clippings and thread and cottons, was mere sport for the flames.

A stairway in the centre of the building served as a conductor for the fire. The tenement was only twenty-five feet long by fifteen feet wide and was six stories high. Upon each floor there were small rooms and lofts,

tions.

A fearful volume of black smoke and flame rolled up from the burning floor, faint and smothered cries came from beneath it and above it, from the three upper windows of

above it, from the three upper windows of the tenement hung men, women and children, stretching their hands out and imploring some one to save them. It was evident that some of the people were really crazed.

Some managed to get down by the fire escape, some climbed to the adjoining roof, some jumped to the floor of the court yards in the front and rear, and some, so the survivors say, sat down and abandoned themselves to their fate.

In twenty minutes the structure was gutted and about twenty-five persons were more or less seriously injured and one was killed, and when the ruins were explored seventeen

when the ruins were explored seventeen charred bodies of persons of both sexes and of every age were discovered. Or man died after he had been taken to the hospital.

Those who were at the northern and north-Those who were at the northern and northe-eastern side of the building sought an escape on the fire ladder, and cheers rose from the crowd when an aged man, to whom grim despair alone gave strength, and two young girls came out upon the thread of hope. The firemen cheered and waved them en-couragement, but to their horror they dis-covered that the ladder led only into an area or cell surrounded by solid brick walls. The only escape from it lay through a door which

only escape from it lay through a door which led into the burning mass.

A shrick of terror rose from the crowd

A shriek of terror rose from the crowd when they saw the three doomed ones attempt to climb again.

Frantically, madly meaning, screaming and shrieking for mercy, up and down that iron ladder went those poor mortals. They struggled on the ladder for help while brave men used to hard scenes turned away their beads and many a fireman dropped a tear. heads, and many a fireman dropped a tear. For full five minutes those people in that cage raced for the life that was soon to be

They fought with each other for position—
they tore their hair—looked piteously for aid and then sank back into the fiery furnace that boiled within. The smaller of the girs, with face an ashen hue, to which the fiery background added intensely, stood on the window sill of the third story for a moment. "She will hurl herself to the ground!" "She is going to commit suicide!" cried some in the crowd. The people almost hoped that she would do so, but she did not. Suddenly there was a curling of the long black tresses. The flames had seized upon them; a gleam shot from her clothing. It was on fire. "Have mercy!" she shrieked in agony, and then all was over. She had fallen into the flames. The old man went next. The other girl apparently went to her death insane. On the landing of the fourth story she turned to the people who were grouped on the roof of the people who were grou They fought with each other for position the theater, laughed, and then tucking her skirts about her, stepped into the flames that ended her life.

As soon as the fire had been quenched and the firemen were able to approach the gutted building the work of searching for the poor wretches who had been seen in the windows

began.
Floor after floor revealed ghastly masses of burned human flesh and bones. Not one of the dead was recognizable. All were burnt to a crisp, men, women and children. Almost all semblance to human shape was gone. A more revolting scene was probably never

As the bodies were discovered they were placed in fire nets and carried to the roof of placed in fire nets and carried to the roof of the People's Theatre, and when the available space there was exhausted, the roof of the tenement factory in the rear was used.

After a search of nearly two hours the bodies of fourteen had been discovered and laid out in this manner. A call was then sent out to the Morgue for the dead wagon, and the bodies were placed in rough pine boxes and lowered from the roofs to the nar-

boxes and lowered from the roofs to the narrow alley below.

The body of Mrs. Gruft was in a frightful
condition. The unfortunate woman was
about to become a mother at the time the
fire broke out, and the intense agony of seeing all hope of escape shut off brought on
the pangs of maternity prematurely and
mother and child were burned together.
And at her side lay the charred corpses of
her other two children, Joseph and Cecilia.
It was a heartrending sight, and that the
paper father and husband who gazed on it poor father and husband who gazed on it iid not lose his reason on the spot seemed marvelous. In his arms he held a baby boy, the only member of his family who was esides himself. Five more persons who were fatally injured were removed to

### MILLIONS OF MOTHS.

Pennsylvania Visited By a Dense Swarm of Cotton Bats.

The Central portion of Pennsylvania has just had a remarkable visitation of moths. myriads of them infested the air, resembling at a distance a snowstorm. Millions of the pests have been killed by fluttering about the electric lights at Reading and Easton, and the same state of affairs is reported from all sections of the Lehigh Valley. In Easton alone over forty bushels have been killed, while other places report fully as many. They are gathered up in the morning, saturated with crude oil and then burned. Fires were built under the lights and heaps of the moths were burned. The doors and windows of dwelling houses had also to be kept closed to keep them out.

Entomologists say the insects are a species of cotton bat, usually called moth, and that they spring from the cotton fields of the South, and always precede a hot wave followed by a dry spell. Scientists say they disappear as soon as the hot wave passes.

Their greatest ravages occur every twenty-one years. In the years 1804, 1825 and 1846 the whole cotton crop of the South was nearly destroyed by them. They devour both the short staple and the long staple cotton, and rarely, if ever, touch any other plant.

A MIDNIGHT COLLISION. Myriads of them infested the air, resembling

A MIDNIGHT COLLISION. Frightful Accident to an English

E cursion Train. A frightful railway collision occurred at midnight Tuesday, near Hampton, Wick, England. A train of empty freight cars was turned

by a blunder of the signal men on the wrong track and dashed into a train filled with ex-cursionists, which was coming along at full speed. The locomotive and guards' van of the freight train mounted up over the locomotive of the passenger train and landed on the foremost passenger carriage. Two of the passenger carger train and landed on the foremost passen-ger carriage. Two of the passenger car-riages were telescoped. Both trains were piled upin a mass of ruins, out of which arms, hands, legs and heads pro ruded, and the streams were terrible. In the darkness the work of rescue was difficult. The driver and the stoker of the passenger locomotive and four passengers were instantly killed, and from twenty to twenty-five injured, four of them fatally.

#### THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. Two young sons of George Harrington and Harrison Loomis, of West Springfield, Mass., were drowned while bathing near their home. Ex-Mayor Vroom has been chosen as United States District-Attorney of New Jersey.

CONSIDERABLE damage was done in New York and suburbs by an electrical storm, which was especially severe on Long Island. An accident in a quarry near Birmingham, Conn., caused the death of two men.

Workmen were engaged upon a trestle un-der a bridge at Mapleton, Penn., when a car loaded with hugh blocks of stone fellon six of their number and crushed them into the Juniata river, fifty feet below. Three were instantly killed and three crippled for life.

South and West.

EMANUEL JAMES killed his brother John at Sandford, Ky.. during a quarrel about sheep. The father of the James boys shot and killed his brother twenty-one years ago. MRS. McLaughlin and her two sons were killed by lightning in their house at Hazle wood, Minn.

wood, Minn.

MR. John Robinson, the veteran showman, has died at his home in Cincinnati in the eightieth year of his life. He spent almost his whole life in the management of circuses, being succeeded by his sons within the past few years.

BLACKSTONE, a thriving town of 1500 inhabitants, in Virginia, has been almost completely destroyed by fire.

EDWARD SHAFER and Josiah Smith, old enemies, quarreled at a picnic in Leather-wood, W. Va. Shafer stabbed Smith fatally, and when Miss Smith tried to defend her brother she, too, was killed.

brother she, too, was killed.

A DISASTROUS storm has visited the central section of Missouri. Crops were greatly damaged and the losses on town property are heavy. In the vicinity of Glasgow crops are injured fifty per cent., while the damage to dwellings and business houses will exceed \$50,000. In Saline county the damage will reach \$300,000. The loss at Norbone and vicinity reaches \$100,000. At Slater the Baptist church and two business houses were destroyed. separated from each other by wooden parti-

In the Choctaw Nation a family named Myers—man, wife and two children—were murdered ten days ago on the Red River, forty miles above Denison, Texas, by a band of half breed marauders.

Two hundred imported Italian laborers on the new railroad at Findlay, Ohio, have been placed on cars for shipment back to Italy. HERMANN KEMPNER, Otto Bergmann and Edward Hogenbaum, all young boys, were shot and killed by a man named Roder, at Quincy, Ill., while robbing his apple orchard CHARLES PERKINS, a noted horse thief and murderer, shot and killed two deputy marshals and a citizen at Marshall's Ferry, Indian Territory, while they were attempt-ing to arrest him.

THE Rev. J. W. Hanford, Indian teacher and missionary at St. Stephen's Mission, Dakota, was thrown from a mowing machine and so badly mangled that he bled to death GEORGE N. MILLER fell into a vat of hot

liquor at Salem, Mass., and was literally boiled to death. GEORGE STAMPER, a tenant on the farm of Rev. John Giddens, in Bradley County, Tenn., had a quarrel with his landlord, during which he fatally cut the preacher's

THE Sioux Indians, who have been holding acouncil at Standing Rock Agency to consider the proposition of the Government to throw open their reservation to settlers, have adjourned, after threatening to kill the first one of their number who should sign

RETURNS from the Alabama State election

RETURNS from the Alabama state election show that the Democratis have elected their ticket by a majority of 100,000. The Legis-lature is overwhelmingly Democratic in both branches, while Governor Seay and the Democratic State ticket carried every county

the Government printing office to thirty Should the bill granting Mrs. Irene Rucker Sheridan, widow of General Sheridan, s pension of \$5000 per annum, introduced in the Senate by Mr. Farwell, become a law, it will be the only case where this amount is given to any person except s widow of an ex-President of the United States.

THE question of the successor to General Sheridan in the command of the army has been settled by an order directing General Schofield, the senior Major-General, to take

command. THE President has approved the act for the erection of an appraiser's warehouse in Chicago and the act for the relief of certain settlers upon the school lands of Washington Territory.

Foreign.

A Russian cruiser has been ordered to Behring Sea to prevent English and Ameri-can vessels from fishing in Russian waters. THE Emperors of Germany, Russia and Austria are to meet in autumn on the Austrian frontier for consultation.

A DESTRUCTIVE forest fire has been raging A DESTRUCTIVE forest fire has been raging in Canada and for an area of five miles around Canadian Junction, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, consuming houses and everything lying in its course. All the valuable timber limits on the Ottawa River have been swept clean by the devouring element. The loss reached \$500,000.

PINASANT ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean has been annexed to Germany. The Government prohibits the introduction of arms and ammunition.

LARGE districts in Western Russia have been inundated in consequence of the over-flow of the River Vistula, and the destruc-tion has been widespread.

SILESIA has been devastated by terrible doods, the worst known in thirty years. By reason of recent heavy rains in France By reason of recent neavy rains in Trans. the hay has been destroyed, and the peasants have been compelled to kill their animals, being unable to feed them. Corn cannot ripen, and potatoes are rotting. The loss to agriculture is estimated at \$1,000,000.

DEVASTATING bush fires caused great damage near Ottawa, Canada. Eureka, a suburb with fifty houses and stores, and a large lum-ber mill, has been destroyed.

THE Steamer Alameda went ashore near Adelaide Harbor, New Zealand, and of twenty-seven persons in the vessel the Captain and all others were drowned, excepting the first and third officers, four men and four apprentices.

THERE is a great deal of yellow fever in Cuba, and fourteen deaths have recently ocured therefrom.

THE charter of the American Foresters has been revoked by the parent organization in England until discrimination against col-ored persons in the order was stopped. THE Spanish Government has decided to impose a heavy poll tax upon Chinamen im-migrating to the Philippine Islands.

LAWRENCE M. DONOVAN, the jumper IAWRENCE M. DONOVAN, the jumper who made himself famous by leaping from the Brooklyn Bridge, jumped from the Hunger-ford Bridge, London, a few days ago, and was drowned in the Thames, one hundred foot halo. feet below.

### SIX HUNDRED PERISE.

The Devastation Wrought by a Volcanic Eruption in Japan

The vo'cano of Mount Iwahassi, within sight of Wakamotsoa, a large city in Japan, burst into activity recently, and in a short burst into activity recently, and in a short time fifty houses in Iwasenura were de-stroyed. The eruption continued several days with great destruction and loss of life. About six hundred persons and thirty houses in a village called Bira were buried under sand and ashes thrown out by the volcano, and all perished. Among those buried were some fifteen visitors at the hot springs in the paighburhood.

THE Austrian government has announced that it will join the Sugar Bounties Convention if the United States and Brazil do.

PROHIBITION LEADERS. Letters of Acceptance From

Gen. Fisk and Dr. Brooks.

The Prohibition Nominees Express Their Views.

The letters of acceptance of the National Prohibition party candidates for President and Vice-President have just been made public. The opening paragraph in the communication of General Clinton B. Fisk expresses a grateful sense of the honor conferred upon a grateful sense of the honor conferred upon him by the Indianapolis Convention and formally accepts the nomination. It then proceeds in part as follows: "It is not enough that we reform the individual; we must reform the State. The policy of great commonwealths of a whole people must be remade and put in harmony with sound economic principles, the true cooperation of industrial effort, the essential conditions of national prosperity, and genu-

operation of industrial effort, the essential conditions of national prosperity, and genuine brotherhood of man.

"The National Democratic party in its platform utters no word in condemnation of the greatest foe to the Republic—the liquor traffic. That party having steadfastly in its utterances at National Conventions maintained its allegiance to the American saloon, it was no disappointment. can saloon, it was no disappointment to any one that at St. Louis in 1888 it reaffirmed its old position on this, the greatest question now being debated among men. It was with great reluctance that I came to admit the imperative need of a new party while yet the party of my choice, the eame to admit the imperative need of a new party while yet the party of my choice—the National Republican party—maintained its organization. It cost me the sacrifice of cherished associations when four years ago I enrolled myself in the ranks of party Prohibitionists under the flag of prohibition, bleached snowy white by the tears of smitten women and children through ago 1 enrolled myself in the ranks of party Prohibitionists under the flag of prohibition, bleached snowy white by the tears of smitten women and children through generations of sorrow and want. Every day since then has shown yet more clearly the logic of my course and the inevitable truth of my conclusions. In Michigan, in Texas, in Tennessee, and Oregon, so-called non-partisan effects to establigh prohibition have failed through partisan necessity, born of liquor elements in old party composition. In lowa, Rhode Island and Maine the laws have been shamefully defied for like reasons. From the Supreme Court itself has come with startling emphasis a declaration so nationalizing this reform that it can never be made of local or State limitation again.

"The first concern of good Government," said the recent National Republican Convention at Chicago, "is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of the home. I search the long Republican platform through in vain to find condemnation of the saloon, or hint of purpose to assail it, or any sign of moral consciousness that the saloon is a curse, and its income too unholy for the nation to share. If the first concern, that party does not deserve the support of men who love good government and would see it maintained. The Prohibition party's first concern is for the purity of the home and the virtue and sobriety of the people.

"That party is not labor's truest friend which would bar the importation of paupers from abroad, or close the tariff door of competition to pauperize foreign industry, and then by a liquor system perpetuate the manufacture of paupers and criminals in our own midst, with whom honest labor must support.

"I rejoice that, standing on the platform so well framed at Indianapolis, which so ad-

compete, and whom, largely, honest labor must support.

"I rejoice that, standing on the platform so well framed at Indianapolis, which so admirably recognizes other great principles than this of prohibition, declaring, as we dodeclare, that citizenship rests on nomero circumstance of color, sex or nationalitys and affirming, as we always shall affirm, the full rights of citizenship for all, standing ever, as we must, for the defence of the weak and the oppressed, we can and do assert that prohibition is the dominant issue in national politics; and we can and do invite to full party fellowship all who on this one dominant issue are with us agreed, believing that as we settle this broad question for the right so shall we best conserve the welfare of our entire nation and of every class within it, and so shall we make certain the wise and speedy settlement of every lesser

Prohibition party and concludes by some remarks regarding the sanctity of the home, refers to the evil influence of salcons, indorses woman suffrage and the work of women for prohibition, and again thanks the convention for the honor of the nomination.

## LATER NEWS.

COLONEL CARROLL D. WRIGHT has resigned as Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Massachusetts, and Horace G. Wadlin has been appointed to succeed him. THE firm of John Taylor & Co., Trenton,

the leading pork packers in New Jersey, has failed, with liabilities estimated at \$250,000. Fire broke out at an early hour Wednesday morning in the basement of a crowded New York tenement house. The family of Gustave Berg, a bartender who occupied the top floor, were unable to escape from the flames and were burned to death. They were Gustave Berg, aged forty years; his wife, aged thirty-six; Mrs. Krauss, his moth-

er-in-law, and his daughter, Lizzi:, aged THE residence of William Graves, at Pittsburg, was struck by lightning during a recent severe storm. The current was attracted to the steel springs of the bed on which Graves and his wife were sleeping, and both were killed.

THE State Convention of Indiana Republicans assembled at Indianapolis and nominated a full State ticket, headed by General Alvin P. Hovey for Governor, and Ira J. Chase for Lieutenant Governor. The Chicago platform was indorsed in every particular.

tinguished Confederate General, has committed suicide at Memphis, Tenn., on account of her extreme poverty. Fire destroyed the immens) lumber mills of C. See & Co., at Saginaw, Mich., causing

MRS. FRANCIS A. SCOTT, widow of a dis-

a loss of over \$500,000. THE Alabama Democratic State Convention met at Atlanta and renominated John B. Gordon unanimously for Governor. All

the State officers were renominated and an electoral ticket was selected. A DEMENTED employe of the Rockwood pottery at Cincinnati, William Achland, after quarreling with the engineer, James Flyer, drew a revolver and fatally shot him. The fireman, Joseph Bailey, then interfered, and Achland killed him and then committed

THE bill providing for a commission to examine into the charges made by the London Times against Mr. Parnell, the Irish leader, and other members of Parliament, has passed the House of Commons by a vote of 180 to 61. SERIOUS conflicts took place in Paris be-

suicide.

tween the police and striking navies. Numerous cafes were sacked and sixteen persons were badly injured. DURING a severe gale two large barks, one English and the other French, sank in the

harbor of Valparaiso, South America, after having been in collision. The crew of the English vessel, consisting of seventeen hands, and seven of the French crew, were drowned. Five other vessels were blown ashore and dashed to pieces. THE residence of the widow of George Covonette, in the parish of St. Ignatius, Ca-

nads, has been burned and five of her children perished in the flames.